## Glossary of Callinago Native Terms
(compiled by Hraf staff during work on Callinago file)

ajoupa -- shed
Allouagues -- Island Carib name for enemies
boutámon -- small table used to present food to a visitor
boutou -- wooden club
boye -- shaman
cabane -- type of bed
canaoa -- large canoe
canari or canalli -- large pottery jar used in making beer
caracoli -- highly prized metal used for ornaments; the ornaments themselves
carbet -- men's house; common house of a settlement
catoli -- carrying basket used by women
coui -- calabash dish
Galibi -- mainland (South American) Carib
ibichet or hébichet -- strainer, seive
ichéiri -- guardian spirit
Igneri -- one of the divisions of the Arawak Indians at time of discovery; confined mainly to Trinidad and Tobago

## Glossary of Callinago Native Terms

matoutou -- table on which offerings are made to spirits
mouchache -- fine flour obtained from manioc
oüalloman -- reed used for basketry
oüicou -- alcoholic beverage; kind of beer
soldat -- soldier crab
tomali -- stew, sauce
urucu or rocou -- body paint or cosmetic

## Glossary of Callinago Native Terms
(compiled by Hraf staff during work on Callinago file)

ajoupa -- shed
Allouagues -- Island Carib name for enemies
boutámon -- small table used to present food to a visitor
boutou -- wooden club
boye -- shaman
cabane -- type of bed
canaoa -- large canoe
canari or canalli -- large pottery jar used in making beer
caracoli -- highly prized metal used for ornaments; the ornaments themselves
carbet -- men's house; common house of a settlement
catoli -- carrying basket used by women
coui -- calabash dish
Galibi -- mainland (South American) Carib
ibichet or hébichet -- strainer, seive
ichéiri -- guardian spirit
Igneri -- one of the divisions of the Arawak Indians at time of discovery; confined mainly to Trinidad and Tobago

## Glossary of Callinago Native Terms

matoutou -- table on which offerings are made to spirits
mouchache -- fine flour obtained from manioc
oüalloman -- reed used for basketry
oüicou -- alcoholic beverage; kind of beer
soldat -- soldier crab
tomali -- stew, sauce
urucu or rocou -- body paint or cosmetic

11: Taylor E-5 (ca. 1930-1937)1946
ST13 Callinago ST13



which point to Carib or African influence. Such terms as compère, commère, parrain, marraine (contracted to nenène in Creole), filleul, are rarely used (at least in address) in modern European speech; and combosse (relationship between men having had intercourse with the same woman), never! The words for child (zãfã, ʔĩrĩ) are used in preference to those for son and daughter; for brother's child, sister's child, rather than those meaning nephew and niece; while seniority is always indicated in designating siblings, especially an eldest brother or sister (gᵂãfᵂenu, gᵂã sœr nu). Children sometimes address the latter as da or dada, a term they otherwise reserve for their maternal grandmother, and which means, among Creoles, *(children's) nurse.* Pap (or papa), mam (or mamã) are used to and of father and mother, pɛr (< père) and mɔpɛr being reserved for priests. FᵂɛR (< frère) and sœr (< soeur) or sœr are used in addressing elder siblings, fᵂɛR and masɛr in addressing those with whom one made the First Communion together. The latter term also is used of and to a nun. Grandparents may be addressed as Pap N–, Mam N–; N– standing in most cases for their own given names, but in two recorded cases for that of their youngest children. GᵂãpapA (< grandpapa) and gᵂãmamã or gãgan are employed chiefly in reference. The latter term is applied to a woman's relationship to the child she put into the world (as a sage-femme) whether or not it be her own grandchild.

## LIST OF KINSHIP TERMS

In the following list, pronominal prefixes, separated by a hyphen from the stem, are:

1st person: i-, in-, ya-, yen-; k-, ki- (man speaking)
n-, na-, ni-, nu-; w-, wa- (man or woman speaking)

2nd person: a-, e-, ay-, ey- (man speaking)
b-, p-, ba-, bo-, bu-; h-, hᵂ- (man or woman speaking)

3rd person: l- (-li, -ri, -ti) (male class)
t-, d- (-tu, -tu) (non-male class)
nb-, nha- (-tiỹ, -yỹ, -nỹ) (common plural)

Alternative forms of the same term are given under the same number. Those still remembered (1942) are in italics. Forms and interpretations not given by Breton are in parentheses. Plurals are indicated by pl. d is a nonaspirate voiceless stop; p is a voiceless bilabial spirant; q is a glottal g or k; ñ replaces Breton's digraph /gn/. The last sound did not exist in recent Carib at least, its place being taken by /y/ with nasalization of the preceding vowel. A hook (as ã) denotes a nasal vowel.

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13



used in the ENGLER and PRANTL system (16), but the genera and species are listed alphabetically.

When available, the vernacular names are cited in three languages, English, Creole patois, and Carib. The English names represent those commonly used in neighboring British islands of the West Indies, and in cases they may have some usage in Dominica. The spoken language of the majority of the inhabitants of Dominica is an unwritten French « Creole » or « patois » whose vocabulary is 90 % of French ancestry with a syntax largely of African form. Patois names, therefore, form the bulk of the vernacular appelations used in the island. Although some Creole names of Dominica have been found to be identical with those applied to the same species in the French Antilles, many exceptions exist and it is not at all safe to infer that because the vernacular name in Guadeloupe or Martinique applies to one species it necessarily has to apply to the identical one when it occurs in Dominica. Indeed there are instances in Dominica where a single patois name is applied to widely different species (*e.g.* bois chandelle, bois tan, larali, mang'-rouge, mibi, savonette, and the like).

Some of the patois names (*e. g.* cachibou, caconier, courbari, kalabouli, yanga, etc.) stem from Carib or Arawak names. But aboriginal names are comparatively few for no longer is the Carib language spoken, its use having passed out with the last generation. The Indian names [1] included in this work have been obtained from various sources, but chiefly from older Carib informants and certain early authors (7) (41) (42). In a number of cases two aboriginal names are listed. This reflects the bilingual structure of a tongue composed of both Carib (men's) and Arawak (women's) idioms. In such instances in the text, names used by the men are indicated by the symbol (m), while those used by the women are followed by the symbol (w).

In the discussion of the individual economic plants the majority of patois names are written in French orthography while the spelling of Carib words is phonematic.

Two parts of this paper, « Historical Notes » and the « Index to Carib Names of Plants », were revised just before this contribution went to the editor. While every reasonable care has been taken to bring the text in line with changes made, readers are requested to overlook any apparent inconsistencies in the spelling of native names.

Geographical ranges of the plant species are given in order to give a possible clue as to the origin of the species. This is especially important in an archipelago like the Lesser Antilles which is considered to possess a biota of waif origin. These geographical data have been compiled from West Indian floras (8) (18) (64) (67), as well as from specimens in the collections of the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University. The altitudinal distribution in Dominica of the various species is indicated by three approximate phrases: lower elevations (sea level to 1500 feet), middle elevations (1500-2500 feet), and higher elevations (2500 feet and above).

Specimen citations of the plants used by the Island Caribs have been included at the end of the discussion of each species. Collection numbers followed by the symbol (T) indicate herbarium specimens made by Douglas TAYLOR; all others are from the collections of Walter H. and Barbara T.

[1] All aboriginal (Carib or Arawak) names used in this paper are italicized.

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13



| Creole name | Scientific name | |
|---|---|---|
| Zeb coureese | *Peperomia pellucida* | Page 552 |
| » paillasse | *Dichromena ciliata* | 530 |
| » piantes (Fr. *puantes*) male | *Cassia hirsuta* | 562 |
| » » ( » » ) femelle | *Cassia occidentalis* | 563 |
| Zepina (Fr. *des épinards*) | *Amaranthus spp.* | 555 |
| Z'Icaque (Fr. *des icaques*) | *Chrysobalanus icaco* | 560 |
| Z'Oreilles mulâtre (des oreilles de mulâtre) | *Phytolacca rivinoides* | 556 |

## INDEX TO CARIB NAMES OF PLANTS [53]

| Carib name | Scientific name | |
|---|---|---|
| abábai | *Carica papaya* | Page 590 |
| ákuliárani (« eye-medicine ») | *Euphorbia hypericifolia* | 572 |
| alakálina (m) (v. kasíma) | | |
| álasíbûkai (m) (v. sána) | | |
| alátani, haráta | *Coccothrinax martinicensis* | 531 |
| alánali áku liâ (v. ákuliárani) | | |
| alukálua, harukálua (« white-flocked ?) | *Pithecellobium jupunba* | 566 |
| amámel | *Cynthea arborea* | 525 |
| asúru, hasúru (« peeled » ?) | *Pimenta racemosa* | 592 |
| áti | *Capsicum frutescens* | 603 |
| átikuno, átikû (m) (v. ualóma) | | |
| anási (m) (cf. Tupi *abatí*) | *Zea mays* | 529 |
| áukakua | *Antirrhoea coriacea* | 609 |
| áukuma | *Mastichodendron foetidissimum* | 595 |
| báibai (m) | *Coccoloba uvifera* | 555 |

[53] KEY TO THE SPELLING OF CARIB NAMES.

Only the following symbols have been used in transcribing Carib words: m, p, b; nh, n, t, s, l, r; k, h; i, u; e, o; a; ¯ (line over vowel) to denote nasalisation, and ´ (acute accent over vowel) to denote stress. These represent the « phonemes » of the Dominican dialect of Island-Carib; — all those units of sound that are susceptible of distinguishing one word from another in this language. So, *p* and *nh* are distinguised from *b* and *n* in that the former are aspirated, the latter unaspirated; *o* and *u* are both back vowels, but the former is unrounded, the latter rounded and pronounced as « u » in some positions, as « o » in others, and as the « u » of French *huile* when it is non-syllabic before *i* or *e*. Both *u* and *i* are non-syllabic (semi-vowels) when, themselves unstressed, they precede another vowel, as in *iu*, *io*, *ie*, *ui*, *ue*, *uo*; *ia* and *ua* are more often slightly disyllabic. In *ei*, *ai*, *ae*, and *au*, the second element is non-syllabic unless stressed. Where two or more forms are given on the same line, as in *íáli*, *íári* « tobacco », these are taken from earlier and later stages respectively of the same language.